

Victor L. Berger.



Social Democratic Herald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1903.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Union Secretaries Fund. Previously reported, \$264.45. James Smith, Ill., 1.00. A. B. List, 1.00. N. Grosser, city, 1.00. August Lachman, 1.00. Fred Stieling, Milwaukee, 1.00. Mrs. B. Bauman, Milwaukee, 1.00. August Watjen, Milwaukee, .50. Total, \$270.75.

HISTORY THAT IS SIGNIFICANT.

In view of the great unemployed problem which is now seriously menacing the peace of England, superinduced to some extent by the return of the workers who were fooled or forced by necessity into going to South Africa to butcher the Boers, and who now and their jobs taken by others, the following account of the Trafalgar Square Riots which took place in 1886, when something of the same sort of situation existed in London, makes interesting reading. It is from an article on "Twenty-one Years of Socialism Agitation," by Harry Quelch, editor of London Justice, and is contributed to the current issue of The Social Democrat, in commemoration of the "coming of age" of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain. We can only quote briefly: "We were but a handful; but we were enthusiastic, fanatics, what you will, imbued with the faith that moves mountains; and it was wonderful the amount of work done and the effect created by this handful of fanatics. Small as it was, the Federation made itself felt on the side of every righteous cause. In holding propagandist meetings, lecturing at the clubs, and in opposing all the numerous quack remedies for social ills, put forward by ignorant or interested agents, the men of the Federation were kept busy, and in a short time they succeeded in creating a solid front, backed by the able to completely frustrate such frauds."

After tracing the history of the movement down to the elections of 1885, Mr. Quelch tells the story of the Trafalgar square riots: "Before the election there was a change of government. This, of course, made no difference to the unemployed, and in the following winter the unemployed agitation was taken up with renewed vigor. The Liberals, however, were soon in office again. In the meantime the Tories did not intend to leave the unemployed to the inspiration of the wicked Socialists, and so their political puppets, the bogus 'Fair Trade League,' were brought into office. They called a meeting in Trafalgar square, Monday, Feb. 8, 1886, to advocate Protection as a means of relieving the distress. An incidentally to denounce the Socialists. These agents, who were to be employed or at least on that day made up their minds to attend the meeting and endeavor to get a hearing. They did so and the result was that they completely carried the meeting against its promoters, who never had any organization or any considerable following, and who speedily left the square. After the speaker had been arrested, addressing the crowd for some time, the question was how to get the meeting to disperse. At last someone raised the cry, 'To the Park.' A procession was formed, and the vast crowd moved off toward Hyde Park. The sight of the ragged army passing through the thoroughfares sacred to wealth and luxury, was rather too much for the loungers in clubs and who were not unfortunate victims of capitalism and pelted them with angry missiles. This was too much. A howl of rage ran through the crowd, and the marchers were pelted with stones and thrown at the windows from which the missiles had been thrown, and a dash was made for the entrance of the building. This was frustrated by the active intervention of the Socialists leading the procession, and there is little doubt that but for their efforts the building would have been sacked. The crowd, however, had now got out of hand. The men became riotous; stones continued to be thrown; the Socialists who had not called the meeting were too few to keep control; windows were broken, clothes, hats, bakers' and jewellers' shops were sacked and their contents distributed. The march to the park continued. Here another short meeting was held and then the crowd dispersed."

"The result of this affair, so far as the unemployed were concerned, was to put the fear of men into the hearts of the authority. They were furious in their rage against the unemployed, the Socialists, and the police; but they subscribed liberally to the Mansion House Unemployed Fund, which from a hundred pounds before the riots, went up in a few days to many thousands. The rich evidently thought it was time for them to begin to pay that ransom which the Radical class of Birmingham Chamberlains had been reminding them was due from them to the poor."

"So far as the Socialists were concerned, the result was that Hyndman, Champion, Burns, and Williams were put on their trial for sedition and conspiracy, a trial which resulted in their acquittal, in spite of all the prejudice which was stirred up against them BY THE CAPITALIST CLASS. These events, culminating in this acquittal, did a great deal to enhance the popularity of the movement for Socialism among the masses of the people. They began to feel that

there was some hope of a better lot for the most down-trodden among them. "For some days after the rioting, London was in a state of terror, so far as the well-to-do classes were concerned. Shops were barricaded, shop assistants were armed with revolvers and rifles, and business men buried their valuables in back gardens. On Wednesday, two days after the Trafalgar square meeting, a rumor was set afoot that the unemployed were massing a thousands at Deptford, with the intention of marching to London. It was a daily day, in outlying parts of the metropolis small crowds had gathered, and one or two windows were broken. The police were completely demoralized and visited the shopkeepers, advising them to put up their shutters, while the evening papers came out with alarming headlines announcing 'Fifty Thousands Rebels Marching on London.' Nothing serious happened, although if there had been any revolutionary organization the metropolis would have been entirely at its mercy."

HEARST'S BOOMING OF HEARST.

William Randolph Hearst, the millionaire proprietor of the New York American, Chicago Examiner and San Francisco Examiner, is not the first man who has sought to make game of the labor movement of this country, nor will he be the last. The National Association of Democratic Clubs, W. B. Hearst, president, is sending out a pamphlet fresh from his own presses, booming him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. It is addressed to union men, but does not bear the analog label!

We do not see where the elevation of Hearst, to the presidency, even if such a thing were possible, would help labor very much, and unless this country establishes justice for those who toil it will sooner or later go to smash. Hearst does not want labor to get the tail product of its toil—does not want to stop the robbery of labor, which is the keynote of the capitalist system—he has distinctly said he was not a Socialist. What he has done has been to build up very valuable newspaper properties by playing upon the passions of the people, notably the trust smothering impulse, just as he played upon the free silver string when that craze was over the land. We do not overlook the fact that his papers have championed very good local measures in the localities in which they are published, and that many Socialistic editorials have been published, but these have been popular things to do and have been dictated by good business office judgment. Moreover, for the Socialistic editorials we have to thank one of the editorial writers, Arthur Brisbane, a Socialist son of a Socialist, who has written as near to Socialism as he dared without losing his job.

From Hearst's papers we get the following which he calls his internal policy—his foreign policy, judging from his past conduct, is the fomenting of war with other nations, in order to make news, in order to sell papers. This is his home program:

1. Public ownership of public franchises.
2. Destruction of criminal trusts.
3. A graduated income tax.
4. Election of senators by the people.
5. National, state and municipal improvement of the public school system.

The first plank sounds big, but, while good of itself, will not solve the labor problem. And it is already coming away, and as President Hearst could not help it on, it is a local matter. As to the destruction of criminal trusts—which trusts are criminal and which are not? Shall we ask the courts, which capitalism controls, to point out the crimes of capital? No, the second plank is mere wind. The third plank, for a graduated income tax, calls the United States supreme court to mind. It has already declared the income tax unconstitutional. The election of United States senators by direct vote, same as the congressmen, might make the United States Senate as good, but no better than the United States House of Representatives—and all any observing working man tell us how much that body cares for the vast army of toil! And the last plank, the improvement of the school system, what is that but empty words. The school system is being improved all the time. What possible good can Hearst do in this line that the people interested will not themselves do? So there you have the great Hearst's "great" issues. The platform of an ordinary county Republican or Democratic convention are as full of just as high sounding promises!

Now the crying need of the hour, from the national standpoint, is justice for the millions whose toil makes this country rich. The one big injustice of modern civilization is that this vast class constitutes a vast class of economic slaves, poor in spite of the great wealth their labor produces, and looked down on with contempt in place of being looked up to with gratitude and respect. This monstrous injustice, on which all the sins of modern society are builded, is crying out for redress. Anything or any man or measure that steps in between this great demand and its chance of ready relief, is an enemy of the working class, an injury to its interests instead of a benefit. Capitalism would still be in control and making hay, and labor would still be groaning under its galling load.

The attempt of the national committee at St. Louis to settle upon a national headquarters and to deny the membership at large a voice in the selection, was certainly a denial of the membership rights and should be rebuked. But this is not the reason why a concerted move to change the headquarters should be had, but because Omaha is too far West, especially when we have a presidential campaign approaching. The following is the form of the demand which is being used to call for a referendum on the subject, and we urge as many branches as possible to make use of it:

To the National Committee, Socialist Party: Local, state of . . . . . in accordance with the constitution, hereby request that you submit to a referendum vote of the party the following propositions:

1. That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.
2. That the local quorum until the next national convention be composed of the members of the national committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky. We further request that said propositions be submitted together with the referendum submitted by the national committee at its last annual session.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"When we go into the King business," says Harper's Weekly, "we shall have an enthusiast to shoot at our royal carriage about once in three months. Nothing booms a tottering dynasty like an attempted assassination."

SOME NOTABLE RESOLUTIONS.

To the national committee of the Socialist party in session.—Comrades: Your sub-committee on resolutions herewith submits a declaration of the position of the Socialist party in reference to fusion or amalgamation with so-called union labor and radical political parties.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and

Whereas, all "radical" and "reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement; and

Whereas, any alliance direct or indirect with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist party and the Socialist movement, and

Whereas, at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any political party, organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of SUCH PARTIES or ORGANIZATIONS.

Whereas, our comrades in Germany are at the present time engaged in a grand fight not only for the material interests of the proletariat in Germany, but also for the elementary human rights of political freedom against the oppression of a tyrannical autocrat; therefore be it

Resolved, That the national committee of the Socialist party of America in common with the proletariat of the civilized world, hereby expresses its admiration for the magnificent stand and steadfast courage of our German comrades, together with an expression of confidence in their ultimate triumphs.

On trades unions:

"The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

"We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

"But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devotes upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devotes on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

"The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union movement; the party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

"We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party."

Victor L. Berger, Mr. Mahoney, Morris Hillquit, J. Mahlon Barnes, N. A. Richardson.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, 1903.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

The Rev. Thomas J. Hagerty, who has recently been working in Arkansas, has sent the following dispatch to the Social Democratic Herald:

"Two of the newly-elected state representatives have applied for admission to the door of the Arkansas Legislature as avowed Socialists."

Who would have dared prophesy that Arkansas would be the second state to the Union to have Socialist members of the Legislature?—California Socialist.

Eva McDonald Vales has the following to say in her Washington Letter: "Representative Gibson of Tennessee has introduced a bill making it the duty of the attorney general to apply to the federal courts for a receiver in case of any strike or disagreement which stops the operation of coal mines. The bill won't become a law, so we needn't waste much time over it, but it is interesting as a sample of the trend of industrial legislation. If it provided that the receiver should employ the men at the wages and hours asked, pending a settlement between their representatives and those of the employers, it might be a good thing, but the inference is rather that the receiver should attempt to employ the men on the old terms pending a settlement. Still it would be very awkward for the employers to have the federal court put someone else in charge while industrial troubles were being settled. A prospect of this sort would make employers more open to reason when their organized employees wanted an advance. But the bill won't pass.—Labor Advocate.

A Pennsylvania trade unionist informs me that the highest court in that state has rendered a decision which will destroy the railway employees' voluntary relief and insurance associations. The fact is anything and everything that the working people attempt to do to wrong in the eyes of the little judicial class, but the worst feature of it all is that if you so much as advise the railway brotherhoods to join hands with other labor men to smash the old parties and their politicians and place men from their own ranks in power to make and interpret laws the respective state will be called a crank of some kind. So the only thing that can be done is to wait until those workers, and some others as well, get their fill of capitalism and are ready to use their brains and display a little independence and backbone.—Cleveland Citizen.

A Pittsburg daily winds up an editorial on "curious drugs with the statement that 'the competition in the sale of proprietary medicines is being along the process of adulteration.' Who's welcome of the old gag that 'competition is the life of trade'—Ex.

An Ideal Land is New Zealand.

"The best country I have seen in all my joggings about the world is New Zealand," said Arthur Malone of London, who has been making a tour of the island, but the government is almost purely paternal, but it is such a benevolent paternalism, and the people seem to thrive upon it so well, that there is little room for hostile criticism. It is a country where pauperism has been practically abolished, and where every man who is desirous of a home can secure one. The government will not permit a monopoly of land, and those who had big tracts were forced to surrender them so that the poor could get farms. I do not mean to say that New Zealand is a paradise, for that its people are so far elevated above the rest of mankind that they are without the usual shortcomings of humanity, but altogether I consider that they have a nearly perfect system of government as could be devised, and that nowhere on earth is the status of the individual better. If your American country were in New Zealand a strike would be an impossibility, for they would be operated by the state, pro bono publico.—Washington Post.

All students interested in Socialism who intend to enter the State University the next semester should see and correspond with Daniel W. Hoan, Secretary of the University of Wisconsin Socialist Club, Daniel W. Hoan, 521 State street, Madison, Wis.

The Herald is an ideal paper for propaganda. It is a clean looking paper; no one need be ashamed of it. The day of mussy, dirty-looking papers is past.

Send the Herald to your friends for 10 weeks, only 10 cents.

THE HERALD FORUM.

The Danger of Extreme Socialist Tactics. Massachusetts, Jan. 21.—Editor Herald: There is always the tendency of every radical movement to become extreme. The radical extremist rides his hobby horse without bridle or guide and in his very radicalism he knows not only the past and present, but the future as well. It is said that wise men often change their minds, but you will always find the fanatical Socialist unchangeable, and if he does change, he doesn't know it and is able to prove, by "science," mark you, that he has always been consistent. The Social Democratic party was organized because of the fanaticism of the S. L. P. In the course of time an important section of the S. L. P. broke away for two years had bitter array against Social Democracy and the S. D. P. rebelled against the bossism of the S. L. P. This rebellion, please remember, was not against the extreme fanaticism of the S. L. P., but against the machine built up by De Leon. De Leon reckoned that this was a remarkable jump, hence the name he applied to this element—"Kangaroo"—and for some time after, there was no thought of joining the S. D. P. But as time went on and there was no hope of their gaining control of the S. L. P., they sought to join the S. D. P. for a consideration and that consideration was that the S. D. P. should become a "class-conscious" party. That is, very unscientific—"fartory" party. It is very unscientific, that it change its name and above all become r-r-revolutionary and scientific, which meant, that the party must become narrow and fanatical, and in most cases this is just what has been accomplished. The party is narrow and the honest men in it do not deny this; on the contrary, they glory in their very narrowness, and claim that it is their only safety. Indeed, they ascribe the great gains to this very narrowness. It ought, however, to be pointed out that every radical fanaticism and narrow party organization has helped to delay and sometimes defeat the very reform or revolution sought. The narrowness has already helped many honest workmen, to say nothing of the great and growing middle class, against the party.

There is absolutely no hope that the Socialist party on its present lines can ever obtain power in this nation. Thoughtful men recognize this, the narrow fanatic never does. In this narrow rut, and the party as a whole being in this narrow rut it is doubtful if it ever gets out.

F. G. H. Gordon.

No More Disinheritance.

Milwaukee, Jan. 20.—For the Herald: A young personated for thousands years as a slavery don't become a right or justice for that. There is no such thing as law of inheritance, barring physically by nature of the parents. Blackstone's Commentaries, the Bible of the English and American lawyer, says the dividing of the estate of a deceased among his children and others is usual, and between the lines that the fortune he had amassed should go to the community from where he got it, and that is logical and just. But why did Blackstone not say outright there was no law of inheritance, only simply usury? Evidently he was afraid of the wealthy

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market street, Richard L. Schmitt, 836 North Water street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets, Fritz Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EACH first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street, J. K. Stelling, Jr., Secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, 620 Broadway, between Grove and Grand streets, Reynolds, 432 Clinton street, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday evening at 477 Grand street, F. Ramstahl, 700 Booth street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursday evenings of the month at 626 Grand street, 524 East Water street, William Klein, Secretary, 524 East Water street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street, H. W. Bismarck, 518 Second street, Secretary.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month at 431 Eleventh street, Ed. Berger, Secretary, 187 Kneeland street.

TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE first and third Friday of the month at 171 First street, Twelfth and North avenue, Ed. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY fourth Friday at Kneeland's hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street, F. W. Behfeld, Secretary, 518 Second street.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday at 867 Kneeland avenue, Aug. Storch, 321 Kneeland street, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street, Fred. Buenger, 903 Burton street, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Tuesday at 1629 Vliet street, C. J. Baker, 1629 Vliet street, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday, Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 38 Twenty-ninth street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesday, Odd Fellows' hall, Kneeland and Grand street, Ed. Behlendorf, Secretary, 230 Burnett street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Friday evening at 487 Grand street, corner of Greenwich street, Thos. E. Hogg, Secretary, 487 Grand street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Malcher's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Grand streets, Louis. Baker, Secretary, 355 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in Polheim's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets, O. Wiesel, 1224 Twenty-second street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS AT Zehetner's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. Jos. Rembold, 1228 Ninth street, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (NO. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Meier's hall, corner Third and Brown streets, George Moerschel, Secretary, 312 Thirty-seventh street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday at 389 Eleventh avenue, E. W. Clarke, Secretary, 471 Fourteenth street.

POLISH BRANCH MEETS FIRST and THIED Sunday, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Bonzel's hall, 27 Seventh avenue.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEON Greenbaum, Room 18, Allen building, St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE SECRETARY, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every first Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 266 Fourth street, E. T. Malone, Secretary, 6209 Latham street; Jacob Hanger, 903 Chestnut street, Treasurer.

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# and Bonds the Badge of Citizenship!

## Martha Moore Avery Cries out against this Infamy in the Massachusetts Legislature.

...the text substantially of Comrade Martha Moore Avery's...  
...the Massachusetts Legislature in the matter of...  
...the bill was to allow a woman to vote in municipal elec-  
...as wrong in a property qualification ballot.

Comrade Avery said:  
...Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear in the interest of...  
...of Democracy which is bleeding, stabbed by these distinguished peti-  
...of passage of this bill would assassinate our dearest heritage, that of...  
...equality. For my part my veins are too rich with patriotic blood to sit...  
...and bear the great principles, those universal principles, narrowed till...  
...in the special interest of a privileged class of women within this...  
...wealth:

...Chairman, this bill aims a direct blow at the life of those dear and...  
...privileges guaranteed by our bill of rights; which should ever protect...  
...such legislation as aims to secure the advantages of any class of per-  
...over the whole body of citizens. If the purpose of this bill were the exten-  
...of political democracy "I would put my foot as far as he who goes farthest" in...  
...in just adoption. Did it ask for an extension of the franchise to all...  
...rather than for a special favor for such women as already have a superior...  
...over our great body of women by virtue of their wealth, I should rejoice...  
...unswerving. I should then say that the richest which providence gives to...  
...keeping this returns in blessing, support and extension of our noble insti-  
...I should deem it then an honor to be freely given to the women of Bos-  
...of our commonwealth, for thus putting the responsibility of citizenship more...  
...upon the women who bear alike the daughters and the sons of men.

...Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we have not that dear...  
...not that public spirit from the petitioners of this unworthy bill. The un-  
...wholesome opposition is the bad fact which outlooks with stony stare the well-  
...democracy of these our proud rights to be free all in all and not at all.

...More when was wealth more precious to citizenship than self-sacrifice and...  
...Than those who give all, time and life in the service of the body polit-

...Since when were the intellectual labors of the teachers of our state counted...  
...of lower worth than stock and bonds?

It is true, Mr. Chairman, that money represents a power not to be lightly...  
...but, on the other hand, it is a power to put above all else the claims of man-  
...and, is womanhood by herself content to be placed at a lower level?

For the sake of looking at such base arguments as must, if any, support...  
...this assault upon the body of our democracy, even admitting for the sake of...  
...that it was lawful to so enslave our Bill of Rights, there must come the...  
...of superior quality amongst rich women if they are to be admitted to citizenship...  
...over the shame of the vast majority of our women who hold no property. Rich...  
...women are taxed! Good! But is the mule and not the woman asking to vote?

...in the dumb earth of stronger civic voice than the mass-intelligence of the...  
...women of Massachusetts? I think we may dismiss the premise of their claim...  
...and, not rock.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the petitioners with false...  
...reveling (I will not think them conscious of the vicious work they do—but...  
...you know that hell is said to be paved with good intentions) employ the...  
...dishonest which aroused the colonies to revolt. Taxation without representa-  
...is unjust and unlawful! And so muddled are the waters that the principle...  
...on the rocks below is not seen. With false base of righteous cause this...  
...lure a woman from the rue fire which ever warms the great and...  
...wailing cause.

I am sincerely sorry to think so feeble the intellectual strength of the peti-  
...arguments—time-honored women of the city, ay, of this nation. The...  
...the virtue strength, the nudging emotion of this old cry comes from the...  
...fact of its democracy. It was the cry of the whole people for the people as a...  
...whole and not the faint voice of piping class ascendancy seeking to submerge...  
...the rights of a whole people by reviving special political privileges. It turn-  
...ing the "pro" of our ship of state back to the black waters of despotism.

Mr. Chairman, even the anti-suffragists who appear against the bill do not

point out the gravity of this design upon popular liberties. They say it is the...  
...entering wedge towards giving all women the right to vote, which they stoutly...  
...protest against. Not so! It is an entering wedge not in the interest of democ-  
...but for a return to aristocracy. Not another step like that of the school...  
...base retreat back to aristocratic preferment. Not even is it gilded with one...  
...sound argument of superior civic qualification, but it is a bold, a brazen setting up...  
...of mammon.

But rich women are taxed! Wealth represents power! Is this augmented...  
...power over other women due to the direct effect of rich women themselves? In...  
...all fairness one must answer no. For as a rule these women are indebted to in-  
...heritance for their money.

Are these would-be privileged women demonstrating superior claim to the...  
...added suffrage by virtue of operating capitals which return increasing dollars to...  
...their coffers? Granted that this is so—what shall he say to the claim of wage-  
...earning women whose labor is the active factor in many a capital; when we...  
...know full well that working women get but their standard of living while the...  
...profits which they make for their employers add to the wealth within the state...  
...and so to its power? Are not these opposite classes of women quits if adding...  
...figures to the wealth of the state is our theme?

Mr. Chairman, I marvel that women who love fame should so lightly con-  
...sent to bow their heads to the scorn which needs must light upon them; or at...  
...best, that by this act these petitioners court the derision of our mothers, our...  
...teachers, our sisters, who in their silent poverty shall turn away from the...  
...vulgar sign of assumption upon women whom they would delight to honor.

I do not fear, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, the passage...  
...of this bill. Massachusetts has altogether too honorable a record to write so black...  
...a blot upon its statutes.

But would I not rather exempt some women from the shame of being classed...  
...with idiots, paupers and criminals if it be not yet possible to lift the disgrace...  
...from all women at once?

Just here is the "nigger" in the woodpile. This is the sophistry which lures...  
...honest-minded women to the support of this treachery to civil equality before...  
...the political law. Their generous hearts are appealed to, their self sacrifice...  
...worked upon; while the reason of their mind is held suspended. If it be the...  
...sincere, the intelligent, the just and the merciful purpose to take a step in the

### What is a Government For?

Commenting on the proposition of...  
...Congressman Jenkins that the national...  
...government seize the coal mines and the...  
...coal carrying railroads, the Outlook—  
...which means well—says:

It appears to us entirely reasonable...  
...to believe that the supreme court would...  
...uphold the power of Congress under the...  
...Constitution to take over any railroads...  
...of an interstate character and operate...  
...them for the public benefit, provided, of...  
...course, provision was made for paying...  
...the present owners a fair market price...  
...for them. . . . But we do not know...  
...of any clause in the Constitution which...  
...in express terms or by necessary implication...  
...confers upon that government the...  
...power to enter a state and take the...  
...property of private individuals and use...  
...it not for governmental purposes, but for...  
...the "social benefit of the public at large."

This sounds well enough, but one ques-  
...tion, we think, destroys the argument:

What is the highest "governmental...  
...purpose," except "the general benefit of...  
...the public at large?"—Boyer's Weekly.

### Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Wednesday, Feb. 4—  
...Delegate Neuman in the chair, Delegate...  
...Brockhausen vice-chairman. New dele-  
...gates seated from Brewers' Workers 222,  
...Ironmolders 125, Upholsters 20, Ship-  
...wrights 30 and Glass Workers 22. On re-  
...commutation of organization committee Ma-  
...chiasa were asked to invite musicians at...  
...South Side palm garden to join the union.  
...A delegation from Stereotypers was given...  
...floor. Asked for exact information as to...  
...status of Social Democratic Herald as of-  
...ficial organ of council, Secretary instructed...  
...to furnish the data. The complaint of...  
...Woodworkers as to boxmakers advertise-  
...ment in Herald was referred to executive...  
...board. Organization committee reported on...  
...millwright matter. Referred to purchase let-  
...ter file for office. Also five copies A. F. of...  
...proceedings. Committee consisting of...  
...Fros, Heeling, Leath and Fischer appointed...  
...to see Germania and Fried Press in inter-  
...ests of Child Labor Bill. Sec. Brockhausen...  
...of State Federation of Labor reported on...  
...work at Madison. Special committee on...  
...manuscript of "The Social Democratic Her-  
...ald" reported having obtained 1,000 copies...  
...plus placing upon bread in 150 groceries...  
...throughout the city. Sold another large...  
...quantity of "The Social Democratic Her-  
...ald" for \$1.00 each. This giving or-  
...ganized labor an excuse for buying Atlas...  
...bread. Label section reported no progre-  
...Communications. From Carworkers as to...  
...organization. Referred to original...  
...committee. From Typographers request-  
...ing that delegates from Commercial Tele-  
...graphers be seated. Referred to execu-  
...tive board. From A. F. of L. on various...  
...matters. Referred to legislative commit-  
...tee. From Metal Polishers of Elgin, Ill.,...  
...against Faber Mfg. Co. Referred to busi-  
...ness agent. Assurance that Scott Dis-  
...son tobacco of Detroit was now sold from...  
...Ironmolders of Geneva, N. Y. against...  
...Hervend Company. From Shingle Weav-  
...ers Union of Tacoma against St. Paul &  
...Northern Pacific Co. Referred to busi-  
...ness agent. From Barbers against Var-  
...ious employers. Referred to grievance...  
...committee. From Coopers with regard to...  
...packing houses. Referred to business agent.  
...From Fibreworkers, with regard to...  
...Resolutions on dead frozen passed. Re-  
...ceipts for evening, \$14.43. Adjourned.

Frederic Leath, Rec. Secy.

### CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

From Stenographic Report.

Saturday forenoon, Jan. 31, 1903.  
...Sixth session: Smith of Montana elected...  
...chairman for day. Minutes of previ-  
...ous day read and approved. Point of...  
...information by Berger about selection of...  
...quorum. Chair ruled that the term "lo-  
...cality" would require that they be se-  
...lected from states in the vicinity of...  
...Oquah, but if (quah) was defeated the...  
...national committee will select a different...  
...quorum, applying the same interpretation...  
...to the locality eventually selected. Chair...  
...also ruled that members of national com-  
...mittee were eligible to membership on...  
...the local quorum. Objections to ruling...  
...by Berlyn and Berger.

The vote on election of local quorum...  
...resulted as follows:  
...Work (La.), 17; Roe (Neb.), 16; Lovett...  
... (S. D.), 16; Untermyer (Kas.), 16; Turner...  
... (Mo.), 12; Mills (Kns.), 2; Hoehe (Mo.),...  
...2; Christensen (Neb.), 2.

The following were declared elected:  
...Work, Roe, Lovett, Untermyer and...  
...Turner. Berger (Wis.) arose and stated...  
...that he regarded the whole matter as...  
...unconstitutional and would appeal to the...  
...membership.

Section 4 carried as follows: "That the...  
...local quorum meet for the transaction of...  
...business at least once in three months."

Section 7 carried as follows: "No state...  
...charter shall be granted until after the...  
...expiration of thirty days from date of the...  
...application; if during such period objec-  
...tions are filed by official action by any lo-  
...cal within the state a statement of the...  
...facts involved shall be submitted to the...  
...members of the national committee for...  
...action."

Berger moved to strike out latter part...  
...of section 8 on the ground that it con-  
...flicted with state autonomy and for the...  
...application; if during such period objec-  
...tions are filed by official action by any lo-  
...cal within the state a statement of the...  
...facts involved shall be submitted to the...  
...members of the national committee for...  
...action."

The committee then adjourned.

SEVENTH SESSION, Afternoon, Jan. 31:  
...Mills, for committee on organization, re-  
...quested floor he given committee on...  
...resolutions for the purpose of introducing...  
...resolution on matter of fusion with Union...  
...Labor party, after which committee on...  
...organization would offer report suggesting...  
...rule for guidance of national committee.

Granted.

Berger, for committee on resolutions, re-  
...ported. (See page 2.)

Organization committee then reported...  
...as follows:

"Any state or territorial organization tak-  
...ing any action in violating the ANTI-  
...FUSION RESOLUTIONS adopted by this...  
...committee at St. Louis January 31, 1903,  
...or adopting a constitution or platform in...  
...conflict with the national constitution or...  
...national platform, and on the neglect or...  
...refusal of any such state or territorial or-  
...ganization to conform to or enforce such...  
...conformity on the part of any local or...  
...local or members thereof under its juris-  
...diction, shall be proceeded against in the...  
...following manner:

1. Charges may be made to the national...  
...secretary by any member of the national...  
...committee. 2. When such charges are...  
...so made the national secretary shall notify...  
...the state committee and the national com-  
...mittee members from the state furnishing a copy...  
...of charges so charged. 3. The national...  
...secretary shall thereupon obtain statements...  
...of the facts in the case from both sides...  
...within thirty days and forthwith submit...  
...the same to members of the national com-  
...mittee. 4. On the majority vote of the...  
...members of the national committee sustain-  
...ing such charges such state shall cease to...  
...be an integral part or subdivision of the...  
...Socialist party of America; all such de-  
...cisions, however, shall be submitted to a...  
...referendum of the party membership, in-  
...cluding the state in question.

5. In the event of the organization of four...  
...or more local branches in any unorganized...  
...state or territory the national secretary...  
...shall call a state convention, when of-  
...ficially convened by the state furnishing a copy...  
...of the purpose of perfecting the state...  
...organization, and shall notify such locals...  
...to nominate temporary chairman and time

Continued on Page 4.

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interest of general suffrage, why not more to give such women as bear the...  
...heavier burdens of life this needful dignity, that the life of women as a whole may...  
...be leveled up to higher standards? Why not more to give certain classes of...  
...self-disciplined women amongst our wage-earners the right to vote in municipal...  
...elections, that the heaven of dignity and duty may work both down and up?...  
...Rather than seek to give such women as have been protected by the bulwark...  
...of their money from meeting life at first hand? Why not trust the well known...  
...fact that it is the rugged experiences of life that strengthen the moral fiber and...  
...the intellectual light of men and women alike? Why give to indolent luxury...  
...what is its incompetent task? Why so presumptuous as to ignore the moral law of...  
...the Great God, which writes with living fire that resistance is the law of...  
...growth?—Why not, and why?

Because when the animus of this whole matter is sifted to the naked skeleton...  
...of its real purpose it rests back upon the hope to stave off once again "the vulgar...  
...rule of democracy."

I do not fear that the great spirit of democracy will be stayed in its further...  
...progress by these little stabs of pride's ambitions. I do not fear that the roar of...  
...industrial discontent will sink away affrighted by this sick sweet voice. But I...  
...do think that slow and steady advances to industrial democracy led by the hand...  
...of education and by the way of the added responsibilities which come with power...  
...will guide our ship of state to deeper harbor with safer anchorage.

Neither do I fear that the body of democracy will suffer from the petty argu-  
...ments upon the rickety base of outworn caste. Nor do I fear that Massachusetts...  
...will be seduced into the forgetfulness of her brave past. There is no warrant...  
...in the thought that she will betray her honor by tearing justice from her seat. Her...  
...wits are keen enough to mark the glaring iniquity of this bill which asks for...  
...political power and privilege to monied women while at once it adds political...  
...insult and dishonor to the wives, mothers and the sisters holding no property...  
...within her borders.

Martha Moore Avery.

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When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose Labels in retail stores are counterfeit. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges exactly the same as the postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three edges and sometimes only two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeit. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their sub-made hats. The John R. Steele Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 797 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BEER  
OF THE UNITED STATES

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON ALL BOXES.

### FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

John Reichert.....Corresponding Secy  
Frederic Heath.....Recording Secy  
Frank I. Weber.....Business Agent  
Gustave Esche.....Treasurer  
Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 399 Fourth Street.  
Metal Trades Section meets first and third Monday.  
Label Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday.  
Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursday.  
Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday.  
Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street

### BRASS MOULDERS' LOCAL 141

Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at West Side Armory hall.  
Joseph A. Brefke, Secy.

### BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213

Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Street.  
Office, 331 Chestnut St.  
HEAMAN A. HINK, Secretary.  
Agent for the Herald and Vorwärts.

### HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand Ave.  
Nic. SCHWINN, Secretary,  
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## Cleanings From Busy Socialistic Fields!

Good Grain Being Harvested by Our Hands in the Field. How the Advance to the Co-operative Commonwealth Progresses. You are invited to get in Line.

### NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

Father McGrady had a very successful meeting in Cleveland.

The Erie People is now the official Socialist paper of Erie.

Mother Jones will help the Chicago Socialists in their municipal campaign.

A new Socialist paper, the Pink Iconoclast, issues from Colorado Springs, Col.

The Socialists carried Aldine, Tex., getting more votes than the old parties together.

The Wentworths made a hit in their Massachusetts meetings and were very favorably treated by the press.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, editor of the Socialist Spirit, Chicago, will lecture at National Hall, Milwaukee, March 1.

Comrade Daniel C. White has been elected state secretary of Massachusetts in place of William Malloy, who has accepted the national secretaryship.

The Boston Herald is publishing long anti-Socialist articles. Massachusetts comrades claim that there is an organized anti-Socialist secret campaign on foot.

The printers of Cleveland will tender Comrade Max Hayes a reception in honor of his selection as A. F. of L. delegate to the British Trade Union congress.

After February 3 the national headquarters of the party will be in Omaha. Communications should be addressed: Samuel Lovett, Acting Secretary, Omaha, Neb.

Comrade Margaret Halle of Wilshire's Magazine will lecture on "Woman and the Social Problem" before the Socialist Educational League, New York, February 8.

Comrade Martin Moore Arvey of Boston contributes a long double column article on Socialism to Patrick Ford's Irish World of New York, which is printed on the front page under big headlines.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs has contributed a letter to the Colorado Chronicle in praise of the social crusaders and denunciation of the action taken against them by the Colorado state committee.

If the Colorado comrades wish to keep stagnation out of their movement and thus escape the fate of some other places, let them put a ban on head-hunting before it grows to too formidable proportions.

The state convention of the Socialists of Michigan will be held at Flint, Tuesday, February 17, at 10 a. m. Candidates for justice of the state supreme court and regents of the state university will be placed in nomination.

Ruskin University, which has 250 teachers, will remove from Trenton, N. J., to Glen Ellyn, twenty-two miles from Chicago, shortly. It is modeled after Ruskin College at Oxford, England, and already has 14,000 resident and extension pupils enrolled. Prof. George A. McMillen is the president.

Congressman Ridgely of Kansas has written the following over his own signature: "I have become convinced that the only solution of the monopoly problem is to be found in the collective ownership and control by all the people of all the necessary means of production and distribution."

Comrade Ben Tillett, the well-known British trade union agitator and Socialist, has decided to make a brief lecture tour of the United States in the fall. He was the fraternal delegate of the English unions to the A. F. of L. convention in this country a year ago. Central labor bodies are urged to apply for dates.

The selection of Omaha as the seat of the national headquarters has not given satisfaction to very many of the centers of Socialist activity. A move is on foot to locate the headquarters in Chicago by referendum, as this will permit of a local quorum consisting of the national committee from such states as Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. This move is more important because of the approaching national campaign, making it important to have a working center for the campaign within the more thickly populated portion of the country. The first call for the referendum comes from Kentucky.

A series of agitation meetings in Polish in Milwaukee are being arranged, to be addressed by Editor Harkowski of Chicago. The halls and dates thus far arranged are: Jankowski's hall, 733 Becher street, 7 p. m., February 13. Harkowski's hall, 724 W. Milwaukee, 8 p. m., February 17. Grusca's hall, corner Wright and Franklin streets (Schultz hall), 8 p. m., February 18. Jankowski's hall, corner Brady and Franklin streets (Schultz hall), 8 p. m., February 19. Ziarnek's hall, 716 Grove street, 8 p. m., February 20. Lohoda's hall, 777 Seventh avenue, 8 p. m., February 21.

Comrade Goodspeed of Chicago sends us word of a grand Socialist mass meeting to be held in that city at the big Auditorium. It will take place next week in March, and the addresses will be by Father McGrady, Mother Jones and others. When it is known that the Auditorium costs \$500 a night, that it was the scene of the National Republican convention of 1888, and that it is so large that it is rare even in exciting campaigns that the old parties dare to use it, it will be seen that our Chicago comrades are committed to big things. It sends 6000 people and the comrades hope, by selling tickets at from 25 cents up, to not only meet the expense and fill the hall to overflowing, but to hold overflow meetings as well.

The McGrady-Ferguson debate on "Socialism vs. Prohibition" took place at New Castle, Pa., last week and "dome much good." It was a very interesting and well-attended affair. McGrady missed a train, so that Comrade Slayton of New Castle had to hurriedly take his place the first night, but acquitted himself well. Mr. Ferguson was careful to say that while standing for prohibition he was not a defender of the present system. He said he had been assigned recently to the stockyards district while working for the charity department of the city of Chicago and saw conditions there that would have to be reached by other means than prohibition. On the second night McGrady handled the Socialist end and kept his hearers on breathless tension. The debate stirred the whole town.

Carl D. Thompson's Dates.

February 12 and 13, Appleton.

February 14 and 15, New London.

February 18, Clinton.

February 19, Kiel.

February 20 and 21, Port Washington.

February 22, 24 and 25, Kenoa.

February 26, Sharon.

February 27 and 28, March 1, Brodhead.

March 2, 3 and 4, Darlington.

March 5, Madison.

March 6, 7 and 8, Wyocena and Pacific.

March 9, Portage.

Twenty-third Ward Socialists, Attention!

There will be a meeting of the Twenty-third ward Social Democratic branch at Bresemer's hall, Thirtieth avenue and Washington street, on Friday, February 26, 1903, at 8 p. m. All who wish to join as well as more recent converts, are invited to attend. Members will please take notice and be present.

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### Wisconsin State Treasurer's Report.

Cash on hand \$401.75

Receipts from state secretary 154.50

Total \$556.25

### EXPENDITURES.

W. R. Gaylord, salary (arrears) \$30.00

Expressage on charters 1.00

Telephone charges in campaign 4.25

Robt. Sallie, expenses in campaign 4.25

W. R. Gaylord, salary 20.00

W. R. Gaylord, expenses 14.80

W. R. Gaylord, salary 20.00

W. R. Gaylord, salary 20.00

W. R. Gaylord, expenses 10.00

Expenses of national committee 15.00

W. R. Gaylord, salary (to Feb. 1) 20.00

W. R. Gaylord, expenses 5.35

Total receipts \$556.25

Expenditures 180.46

January 31, balance \$43.79

J. Reichert, Treasurer.

### Wisconsin State Secretary's Report.

Cash in secretary's hands Jan. 1 \$24.05

Dues received:

1 of Shelbyga 2.10

1 of Port Washington 1.25

1 of Racine 3.00

6 of Milwaukee 1.80

4 of Sheboygan 3.60

8 of Milwaukee 4.80

2 of Two Rivers 1.50

9 of Milwaukee 8.40

19 of Milwaukee 4.00

1 of New London 2.10

1 of Brodhead 4.20

4 of Milwaukee 2.40

4 of Sheboygan 1.80

1 of Brodhead 1.85

20 of Milwaukee 3.00

1 of Two Rivers 1.80

4 of Two Rivers 1.50

1 of Sheboygan 1.20

1 of Neenah 3.00

9 of Milwaukee 11.00

15 of Milwaukee 6.00

1 of Plymouth 0.30

2 of Racine 1.20

1 of Brodhead 1.20

1 of Waupaca 1.00

1 of Fitch 3.15

4 of Sheboygan 1.20

1 of Kiel 1.20

2 of Milwaukee 7.50

1 of Darlington 2.70

Supplies \$114.15

Agitation fund 2.20

Campaign fund 25.00

Monthly pledges 4.50

Collectors' expenses 3.50

Receipts from lecture bureau 0.85

Towards Hartford lecture, J. Portz 1.00

From C. B. Thompson on account 25.00

Total receipts \$216.00

Paid J. Reichert, treasurer \$154.50

Cash in secretary's hands Jan. 31 62.40

J. E. Buecher, Secretary.

### Milwaukee Central Committee.

Meeting of the Central Committee, Monday evening, Feb. 2, 1903. Meeting called to order by the secretary, Comrade O. Lowry in the chair. Previous minutes approved as read. Applications for membership as follows:

First ward, 15. Seventh ward, 1. Eighth ward, 6. Sixth ward, 1. Ninth ward, 2.

Tenth ward, 4. Twelfth ward, 3. Thirteenth ward, 2. Fifteenth ward, 2. Twentieth ward, 1. Twenty-first ward, 8.

All were accepted and referred back to their respective branches with the exception of Frank O. Inner, whose name was referred back to a committee, appointed for that purpose, and consisting of comrades Hammer, Buech, Hunger, Burmeister and Baumle.

New delegates seated as follows:

First ward—C. T. H. Westphal, R. L. Schmidt, J. Buecher.

Fourth ward—G. V. Hartman, N. Petersen, R. Lambert.

Sixth ward—A. Buehler, H. Taves, W. Jordan.

Tenth ward—P. Bringer.

Fourteenth ward—Branch No. 2, J. Kallas, F. Tafelski.

Twenty-first ward—H. Knapp, J. Heller, Jr., A. Palm.

Bills to the amount of \$7.25 were allowed. Under the head of new business Comrade Bistorsin informed the comrades and delegates present that it was the intention of the Social Democratic Publishing Co. to get out an enlarged paper in the near future. A meeting to that effect had been called for at Kaiser's hall, 258 Fourth street, Saturday night, February 14. He urged all branches to send delegates to this meeting. He furthermore asked what arrangements could be made in regard to making our picnic at Kohler's hall, this summer, a more successful one. He moved that a committee be appointed to secure a speaker of national reputation for this occasion. Motion carried following comrades appointed: Comrades F. Heath, J. Hunger, H. W. Bistorsin.

It was moved to secure a Polish speaker. Carried.

Edmund T. Melms, Sec.

holding the interest of a crowd who may have no sympathy with his views. He was most eloquent in the other side of Socialism as well as the infamous side of capitalism. I wish there could be such an exponent of our cause in every school district in the city. The Social Democratic Herald kept thundering away, such a paper is a credit to any movement. The coming year I hope to be so situated that I could send you a number of copies. So a happy New Year to you all and many returns.

Henry E. Allen.

Benton Harbor, Jan. 3.

Dear Herald: My Eastern trip opened most auspiciously here yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding a snow storm, the vast auditorium was crowded. My dates are: Salamanca, N. Y., 9th; Silver Creek, N. Y., 10th; Amsterdam, N. Y., 11th; Barre, Vt., 14th; Grand Rapids, Mich., 16th. Rochester, Feb. 7.

E. V. Debs.

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J. E. CAMPBELL,

420 EAST WATER ST. Manager.

Continued from Page 3.

members of the local quorum who are now in St. Louis—Work of Iowa, Turner at Missouri, and Lovett of South Dakota—to take charge of the optional headquarters and remove the same to Omaha, selecting one of their number to act as secretary pro tem.

Berger moved substitute that headquarters be retained in St. Louis until referendum is settled. Ruled out of order.

Berger then moved to amend by substituting "St. Louis" for "Omaha" and remain "for removed." Hillquit raised point of order that original motion was unconstitutional. Point of order overruled. Hillquit appealed. Roll call resulted as follows on question of sustaining chair:

Yeas—Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett.

Nays—Berlin, Mahoney, Dobbs, Carey, Barnes, Hooper, Berger, Smith and Hillquit paired. Decision of chair declared sustained by a vote of 11 yeas and 7 nays. Berger's amendment lost. Original motion then voted upon, roll call resulting as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, Smith, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett.

Nays—Berlin, Mahoney, Dobbs, Hooper, Berger, Hillquit, Barnes and Carey requested to be recorded as abstaining from voting on the ground that the matter was brought before the house in an unconstitutional and improper manner. Resolution adopted. Berger, Richardson and Goebel named as auditing committee.

NINTH SESSION, February 1, 10 a. m.—Goebel elected chairman of the day. A number of resolutions read by Hooper of propaganda committee were tabled. Communication from the International Socialist bureau read. Motion to instruct national secretary to call for nomination of one delegate and an alternate to the next International Socialist congress to be held at Amsterdam, the alternate to act also if by reason of the failure of the Socialist Labor party to elect a delegate, the Socialist party is entitled to two delegates. Carried.

Berger introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, that the national committee of the Socialist party of America, while disagreeing entirely with some of the actions and the policy of the local quorum in St. Louis and the former national secretary, Leon Gruberbaum, we at the same time acknowledge the good will and the loyalty of these comrades to the cause of Socialism and the Socialist party and that we hereby express our heartfelt thanks for the same." Carried unanimously.

A proposed amendment to the national constitution sent in by E. Van Putnam and James S. Roche, requiring all party members, in trades in which unions exist, to join same under penalty of expulsion, was ruled out of order.

The committee then adjourned.

Merris England is a fine 10-cent book on Socialism for beginners. This office.

holding the interest of a crowd who may have no sympathy with his views. He was most eloquent in the other side of Socialism as well as the infamous side of capitalism. I wish there could be such an exponent of our cause in every school district in the city. The Social Democratic Herald kept thundering away, such a paper is a credit to any movement. The coming year I hope to be so situated that I could send you a number of copies. So a happy New Year to you all and many returns.

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